

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Wednesday, September 26, 1827.

No 40.

TERMS.

- No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrears paid, but at the option of the Editor.
- Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.
- Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.
- Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.
- Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.



CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm. Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KEMMINGER, TAILOR.

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by
Mathew Cluff
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS

HAVE just received per schooner John Rodman, from New-York, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, Mens' lined and bound Shoes, do. peg'd and sew'd Brogans, do. sew'd calf ditto, do. thick ditto, do. thick Shoes, do. pegged calf do. Boys' lined and bound do. Mens' thick ditto. Womens' Morocco Slippers, do. pegged Shoes, Checks, Satinets, Book Muslin, Bombazetts, Linens, black Linen, Russia Diaper, Canning Shawls, (a new and splendid article,) silk Gloves, Calicoes, &c. &c. Also, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Pork and Flour.

Sept 15. Et

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and C.A.S.P.S., printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

January 20.

Blanks for sale at this office.

Notice.

The reward of FIVE DOLLARS, offered by the subscriber for the apprehension and deliverance of the runaway mulatto girl HARRIET DAVIS, is hereby withdrawn, not thinking, that she would earn that amount during the balance of the year. She is therefore at liberty, to follow her unruly inclinations, in the hope that they will carry her and her encouragers to certain perdition.

J. E. Krozer.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 15. Bt

COTTON GINS

Of 40 saws and of 50 saws, made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved plan, calculated for water or horse power, for sale by

Morgan & Cowper.

Sept. 15. Murfresboro' N. C. Et

\$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negro boy named GEORGE; he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stutter a little; he has lost most of his fore teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Cliff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C. }
September 4, 1827. }
The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please give the above three insertions, and forward the account to this office for collection.

100 More Hands

Wanted on the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, for which 13 DOLLARS PER MONTH will be paid, taking the weather wet and dry as it comes—application to be made to Mr. John Spence, south end Canal or to

Loring Delano.

September 8. Bt

The new first rate fast sailing Schooner,

Madison's Barge,

Intended as a regular Pack-boat from this place to N. York (if encouraged,) will be ready to receive freight about the first of October next. For freight or passage apply to the owner on board James M. Grice, or to

Charles Grice, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 1st. Bt

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND

20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

From Loran's Practice of Husbandry.

On mixed Crops with Maize.

How, and in what cases, mixed crops, formed with maize and low growing plants, are profitable. On the cultivation of a mixed crop of maize, and the kidney bunch bean. Beans bear transplanting better than corn. They, and every other plant, grow most luxuriantly in a rich soil. They are a very lenient, also, a very profitable crop, if properly cultivated. The very close shade formed by their foliage, pulverizes the soil more effectually than is done by a naked fallow well prepared; they of consequence prepare the soil well for small grain.—Observations on sowing buckwheat among corn. Also, on planting pumpkins and beans, with long running vines among it. Where the potatoe sells well for table use, it will be found the most profitable plant, to form a mixed crop with maize.

Mixed crops, formed with maize and low growing plants, are profitable: especially, when the extent of soil is scarcely equal to the workers in the farmer's family. If corn be properly grown in this way, it may be said to occupy half the soil regularly through the field, and the plants grown between the rows of it, the other half.

When the plants grown between the corn, produce as much in proportion to the soil allotted to them, as they would do if planted by themselves in a separate field, it should not be considered improper to divide the rent of the soil between them and the maize.

The only material advantage the corn derives from this arrangement, is a more extensive scope for the admission of sun and air. This advantage costs the farmer the extra labor naturally arising from complex cropping; the increased product is, however, considerable, and may, in many cases, be obtained without doing much, if any thing, to the annual expenses of the farm.

Having discovered, that heaping up of the soil in ridges, when plants are cultivated, confines the roots of them too much, even when the intervals are wide, and also causes them to take very unnatural directions through it, this led me to believe that low growing plants might be advantageously grown between the rows of maize, when they were much closer together than had been practised by me, provided the cultivation was level, and very superficial.

On the 23d of April, 1814, I planted a patch with maize, leaving intervals of six feet between the rows, dropping the seed in clusters eighteen inches asunder in the furrows formed for planting, suffering but two plants to grow in each cluster. On the 7th of May, the corn plant being then about three inches high, one row of white kidney bunch beans was planted in each interval between the rows of maize. The furrows for planting the beans were formed about three inches deep, and four were dropped in clusters, nine inches apart in the rows.

Lost the planting should fail, the soil was scraped off from a small spot of rich, loose ground, adjoining the patch, about two inches deep, and spread with beans closely laid together; these were covered over with the mould which had been scraped off; so soon as they were to be seen above the ground, a shovel was inserted under their roots; the plants thus taken up were carefully separated, and placed in a basket to fill up the deficiencies in the patch; no addition was made where two plants stood, nor any pulled up, where the four beans originally planted had prospered; consequently the replanting was confined to where only one plant stood, or none of the seed had vegetated. Observation seemed to determine, that four plants were too many to stand in a cluster, and that they would have been generally more vigorous, if but two had been suffered to remain in each of them; but as this was my first and last experiment with beans, I cannot determine how many plants ought to have been introduced; therefore advise the cultivator carefully to ascertain the proper number that should stand in the length of one perch in the row; also, whether drilling would not answer equally as well as clusters; for where obstacles do not obtain, this practice is much less expensive than dropping the seed by the hand.

It was ordered, when the beans were replanted, to put them carefully into the ground, up to where the seed splits, and

forms its two first leaves. This was generally well done; still in some instances, but little more than the roots of the plant were covered; those plants dwindled, and produced but little fruit, while all which were properly transplanted, prospered as well as the rest of the crop; although some of them were placed beside those established from the original planting.

Thus it appears that beans will bear transplanting far better than maize, for no good, but much injury generally occurs from replanting; or transplanting the latter, beside a plant or plants already established; these new comers, oppressed by their more powerful neighbors, seldom ear well, and frequently produce no fruit, consequently become useless exhausters, and in return, oppress the older and more powerful plants, which causes the latter to be less productive.

I have often transplanted and replanted corn, and to but little purpose, except when the original planting was early, and the vacancies in the rows long, or the right angles, if planted in that way, wide apart, and the corn for replanting managed in the same way, as the beans were prepared for that purpose; with this difference, it should be taken up so soon as it germinates, taking great care not to injure the sprouts, either in removing or planting the seed; the covering, not more than one inch thick, ought to be lightly spread over the seed, and the tapping with the hoe omitted. It will be, however, generally found better to supply these deficiencies by a few bunch beans, or potatoe sets spread in a small circle at some small distance apart, and placed at a proper depth in the soil.

Frequent cultivation had eradicated the grasses from the ground where this mixed crop was grown. Corn had been annually planted on the greater part of it for eight or nine years, and of late, without manure; the first crop seen by me on it was tolerable, but that which immediately preceded the one planted by me, was injured so much by poverty of soil, and bad cultivation, that many of the plants did not get more than from three to four feet high, and were incapable of producing even valuable bunnies.

The ground was moderately manured with long fresh dung, previously to ploughing; the cultivation of the plants was level, and very shallow; this formed a thin covering of loose, pulverized soil on the surface, which filled up the cracks in the ground, and to a considerable extent, prevented the injurious influence of drying winds, and the heat of the sun; this greatly favored the fermentation of the manure, and also prevented much of its rich volatile particles from escaping.

The ears of corn were generally as large as any which had been grown before by me, except in some parts of the patch, where, from the inattention of those who spread and hauled the dung, the ground had not been so well manured; on those spots the corn plants became shallow, so soon as the tap roots, tassels, and ear shoots appeared. The ears on these places were less, and did not fill out so well to their points, as the rest of the crop; which always happens at this trying crisis, when a sufficiency of nutriment has not been provided for the plants.

Rather before the corn plant should have been been cut off by the roots, my working people were removed to another farm. This induced me to pull off the ears in the husk and spread them in the buildings to dry, rather than encounter the depredation which might occur from leaving the corn unprotected. The crop was not measured. It was, however, clearly seen, that it sustained a great loss from being pulled off too soon, notwithstanding the ears were cured in the husk. The grain continued loose on the cob until the whole was used. This never happens when corn is not cut off too soon, or removed too early from the stalk.—The grain, however, always shrinks after the corn is gathered, and becomes more or less loose on the cob; these openings between the grains let in air to the cob, and also permit the moisture to escape more freely from it. This causes the grains to unite as closely together as they were before they began to shrink, unless the plants have been too early cut off, or the ears too soon husked, or pulled off from the stalk, for the cob shrinks quite as much as does the grain grown on it; consequently, an ear of corn is considerably longer when it is cribbed, than after it becomes properly cured; especially if gourd seed forms the greater part of the variety; for the open texture of the grain of this corn, causes it to carry much moisture into the crib, unless the weather happens to be unusually dry, after the

plants have been cut off, and set up into heaps.

When the leaves had generally fallen off from the bean plants, they were pulled up by the roots, and set up in very small heaps, between the rows of corn, with their roots uppermost. This exposed the thicker part of the stem, as well as the root, to the sun and air, also the pod, for it turns downward while perfecting its fruit.

After being thus dried, they were threshed and measured at the rate of full thirty bushels to the acre, allowing them to occupy half the patch.

The soil, shaded by their close foliage, was open and mellow as it is possible to conceive, almost as readily removed by the foot as an ash heap.

The bean crop appeared nearly, if not equally productive throughout, even where the corn suffered considerably from lack of nutriment. This proves that they require much less food than maize: consequently that they are a very lenient crop.

As one corner of the field had been highly enriched, this proves they are at least as productive in very rich soils, as in those which have been only lightly manured. For although the leaves put on a darker green, where a hog-pen had been long standing, the plants were quite as productive there, or perhaps more than in the rest of the crop.

This is opposed to the too general opinion that beans grow best on a thinish soil; but it is not less true on that account. I have seen many plants which would grow on soils that were too thin to grow those which required more nutriment. But I have never seen one that did not prosper better on a rich soil, until it was rooted out by more powerful plants.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
SEED CORN.

Liberty, Bedford Co. Va. 15th Sept. 1821.

MR. SKINNER—Believing that in the cultivation of Indian corn, as in most other things the crop might be improved and increased by selecting the most forward and prolific for seed; I commenced in the fall of 1815, and selected my seed corn from those stalks only which had two good ears on them; and these of most forward corn. I cut the stalks with the ears still hanging on them, and without husking or shucking them, and stored them away in November, in some garret or high dry place, secure from rats, &c. until planting season in the spring. When I shuck it and shell off a few grains at the small end only, of each ear—after I had selected my seed corn in this way, two years in succession, I invited an elderly and particular friend, who lives near me, to walk in my field one evening, in the third year, and see my Indian corn. He presently remarked, that he never saw so many stalks bearing two ears each, in his life; and inquired the cause—I informed him—and we conversed some time on the subject of its reasonableness, &c. This gentleman returned home, and that fall selected his seed in the same way, and the next fall informed me thereof—and on my inquiries for the result, he informed me that on selecting his seed, the preceding fall, he had to go over nearly his whole crop, before he could find a sufficient number of stalks with two ears each; and he the succeeding fall, found no difficulty in selecting a sufficiency on an acre or two—and that he had no more doubt of the great benefit resulting to farmers, from this easy task of selecting the seed corn in this way, than he had that rich land was more productive than poor. I have regularly continued this mode of selecting seed corn, since 1815, and have heard many persons, who have viewed my corn crops, say they never saw so many stalks, bearing each two ears or more, in any other crop as in mine.—Let it not be said my land is superior to other people's, or is rich low ground.

I have not ten acres of low ground in my tract, there being only some small branches running through the same; and the land I cultivate is not fertile; but from clover and plaster, and the regular five shift system, it is improving rapidly; although some tracts of it are poor and broken, and have been from 20 to 40 years in cultivation. And Mr. Skinner, I now venture an opinion, that there is no crop in this large and fertile country, of the same size with mine, affording more stalks of corn, with 2 good ears on each, than I can show on mine, bearing three ears each—from which latter only, I shall select my seed this fall.

Most respectfully, yours &c.
WM. COOK.

List of the Members of the General Assembly of N. Carolina for 1827.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Ashe,	Joseph Pickett,	Clement Marshall, Alexander Little,
Bacon,	Alex. B. McMillan,	Anderson Mitchell, Zach. Baker, Sr.
Bertie,	Athan A. McDowell,	John Clayton, James Allen,
Bladen,	George O. Aske,	Joseph D. White, Thomas K. Speller,
Branswick,	John Owen,	John T. Gilmore, John J. McMillan,
Beaufort,	Benj. R. Locke,	Alfred Moore, Jacob Leonard, Jr.
Burke,	J. O. K. Williams,	Wm. A. Blount, Thos. W. Blackledge,
Cabarrus,	Merritt Burgin,	David Newland, Joseph Neale,
Columbus,	L. H. Alexander,	Wm. McLean, John C. Barnhardt,
Carteret,	James Burney,	Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simmons,
Chatham,	Nathan Fuller,	Otway Burns, David Borden,
Cumberland,	Samuel Salyear,	Willoughby D. Barnard, Enoch Ball,
Camden,	Wm. Walton,	William Jackson, William Byrum,
Caswell,	Joseph Ramsey,	Nathaniel Smith, Nathan A. Stedman,
Craven,	L. Bethune,	A. McDermid, Joseph Hodge,
Duplin,	Willis Wilson,	Thomas Dozier, Thomas Tillet,
Davidson,	Bartlett Yancy,	C. D. Donoho, John E. Lewis,
Edgecombe,	Rich'd D. Spaight,	Charles J. Nelson, Lucas Brenners,
Franklin,	Andrew Hurst,	Daniel Glisson, Joseph Gillespie,
Gaston,	John M. Smith,	Thomas Hampton, Absalom Williams,
Gates,	Louis D. Wilson,	Benj. Sharpe, Benjamin Wilkinson,
Greene,	*James Howze,	Joel King, H. I. J. Ruffin,
Guilford,	James Nuttall,	John Glasgow, John C. Taylor,
Halifax,	Abraham Harrell,	W. W. Siedman, Lemuel Riddick,
Hertford,	Jesse Speight,	Richard Harper, Joseph Ellis,
Hoke,	Jonathan Parker,	John M. Morehead, F. L. Simpson,
Hyde,	Isham Matthews,	George E. Spruill, Wm. E. Shine,
Wayne,	David O. Aske,	B. I. Montgomery, John H. Wheeler,
Johnston,	Benj. Sanderson,	John B. Jasper, Wallace Symon,
Lincoln,	Thomas Love,	James R. Love, Benjamin Brittain,
Lenoir,	Abner Franklin,	William J. Simmons, William Falls,
McCracken,	David Thompson,	Hillery Wilder, Kinchen Q. Adams,
Mecklenburg,	Richard M. Daniel,	Enoch Foy, O'Bryan Cox,
Martin,	Michael Rinehardt,	Alex'r J. M. Brevard, Dan'l Conrad,
Montgomery,	Nath. B. Whitfield,	George Whitfield, Wm. B. Kilpatrick,
Northampton,	Alex. McNeill,	Gideon Seawell, Wm. Wadsworth,
Onslow,	Edmund Deberry,	James Allen, James Lilly,
Oswego,	William Davidson,	Wm. J. Alexander, Joseph Blackwood,
Person,	Joseph J. Williams,	Gabriel L. Stewart, Jesse Cooper,
Perquimans,	Thomas Devane,	W. W. Jones, John Kerr,
Pasquotank,	Nicholas J. Drake,	James N. Mann, Frederick Battle,
Pitt,	Exum Hollamon,	Roderick B. Gary, Jno. H. Patterson,
Perquimans,	Edward Ward,	Frederick Foy, Edward Williams,
Ramoth,	Wm. Montgomery,	John Stockard, John Boon,
Rockingham,	R. bert Vanhook,	Thomas Lawson, Thomas Webb,
Richmond,	John L. Bailey,	William I. Hardy, John Pool,
Rutherford,	John J. Jiner,	Marshall Dickinson, John Cherry,
Sampson,	Willis Riddick,	Elisha Burke, Robert Perry,
Sayre,	John Scott,	John Clement, Hamilton C. Jones,
Stokes,	Alexander Gray,	John B. Tracy, Hugh Walker,
Tyrrell,	Ed. T. Brodnax,	Thomas Settle, James Barnett,
Washington,	Arch. McEachin,	Malcolm Purcell, Richard C. Rhodes,
Wilkes,	Erasmus Love,	George Thomas, Archibald M'Nair,
Wayne,	Martin Shuford,	D. Gold, J. Green,
Wake,	Hardy Royal,	David Underwood, Thomas Boykin,
	— Dobson,	E. Hough, Wm. Douglas,
	Emanuel Shober,	Jacob Salmons, Elisha Plumer,
	John B. Beasley,	Dan'l N. Bateman, Fred. Davenport,
	Samuel Davenport,	William A. Bozman, A. N. Vail,
	Edmund Jones,	Nathaniel Gordon, M. Roberts,
	M. T. Hawkins,	Robert H. Jones, Ransom Walker,
	Gabriel Sherard,	Rich'd Washington, Joshua Hastings,
	Charles L. Hinton,	Johnson Busbee, Samuel Whitaker,

TOWNS.

Newbern,	John Stanly,	Wilmington,	Jos. A. Hill,
Fayetteville,	John D. Eccles,	Hillborough,	John Scott,
Edenton,	James Iredell,	Halifax,	Jesse A. Bynum.
Salisbury,	Charles Fisher,		

*Mr. Howze was last year in the House of Commons. The names of the new Members are printed in italics. On comparing it with the list of last year, it appears that the approaching General Assembly will consist of 94 new members—30 of the Senate, and 64 of the House of Commons—being nearly one half of the whole number, which is 196.—[*Ral. Star.*]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1827.

We are authorised by Com. Porter, to say in reply to the inquiries of the editor of the Pensacola Gazette, that the facts stated by him with regard to the delivering of a Mexican commission to the Colombian privateer Carraboba (whose former commission had expired) out of the waters and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, are correct—that she not only took one prize but burnt several others—and yet he denies having violated the neutrality of "the harbor of Key West."

Com. Porter will as readily answer any other questions on this subject that the editor of the Pensacola Gazette may think proper to propose to him.

We are assured by a gentleman who was present at the delivery of the commission, that Adm. Laborde with two frigates and a brig ran in chase of Com. Porter at the time, who was on board the Mexican brig of war Bravo—that he continued the pursuit two days, and that it was only by a superior knowledge of the Florida reef that the Com. was enabled to save the Bravo and the privateer.—Here it will appear that Laborde at least thought him beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and liable to legal capture.

Mr. Editor.—The public prosecutor, J. W. Smith, Esq. District Attorney of the U. States, having noticed a hand bill, circulated by me, to guard seamen, and others desirous of entering the Mexican service from involving themselves in difficulties by infractions of the law against foreign enlistment, and as, by the tenor of the above notice, impressions may be made on the minds some of a disposition on my part to countenance a violation of the laws and neutrality of the U. States, I deem it advisable to lay before the public the hand bill alluded to, and briefly to

explain the causes which gave rise to it, which were as follows:

About seventy seamen, chiefly foreigners, desirous of enlisting in the Mexican service, sailed from New-Orleans to embark on board the Mexican brig of war Guerrero then cruising off the Balize.—The officers of the Government hearing of their intention, instead of using measures in this city for preventing the act if there was any thing illegal in it, placed boats in the river, at the passes below to intercept them on their way to the vessel. They were consequently taken, and brought to the city, and marched like convicts under guard to the Custom-House. Some of them were liberated; and about thirty were thrown into prison.

A writ of Habeas Corpus was obtained, they were brought before the Parish Judge, and on motion of the District Attorney, the proceedings against them were stopped, and they were liberated on giving nominal bail. Two of them, I am informed, died by sickness brought on by this detention. It was to guard against similar inconveniences to those who were desirous of entering the Mexican service, that I was induced to publish the hand-bill in question; and it has had the desired effect. It is as follows:

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS.

Many enquiries have been made of me by Seamen and others, desirous of entering the Mexican Navy, respecting the laws which have a bearing on the subject, and many, in pursuance of their wishes to join my command, having met with serious embarrassment in consequence of a misunderstanding of those laws on their part, as well as on the part of others, I have thought it my duty to explain to them, in a simple and concise manner what they are, and what they are not authorized to

do, in order that the difficulties they have encountered, may hereafter be avoided: 1st. A citizen of the United States, cannot receive a commission in the United States to serve a foreign power to act against a power at peace with the United States.

2d. Neither can seamen or other citizens of the United States, enlist in the United States, to serve against a power at peace with the U. States; but may leave the United States with the intention of enlisting and may enlist when beyond their jurisdiction, without committing any offence against their laws.

3d. Foreigners may enlist on board a foreign vessel of war within the waters of the United States: Provided such vessel of war at the time of her arrival in the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, and that the power to which she belonged be at peace with the United States.

The pay of a Seamen in the Mexican Navy, is 14 dollars per month, and he is entitled to share in all prizes; the term of service one year; the advance on signing articles 3 months pay, or 42 dollars, and the bounty 20 dollars, making altogether 62 dollars. If he brings a security, one half of the bounty or 10 dollars is paid to the security. The provisions and treatment are good, and pay punctual.

Non-commissioned Officers are paid as follows:

1st Boatswain,	- - - - -	\$60
2d do.	- - - - -	40
3d do.	- - - - -	25
1st Carpenter,	- - - - -	30
2d do.	- - - - -	22
1st Caulker,	- - - - -	30
2d do.	- - - - -	22
Sail Makers,	- - - - -	22
1st Blacksmith,	- - - - -	30
2d do.	- - - - -	20

Able bodied Seamen and others, from any country, who without any violation of the law as above explained, will present themselves to me beyond the jurisdiction of the U. States, will, it is hoped, have no cause to regret placing themselves under the command of one who ever has protected, and ever will protect their rights, to the utmost of his power.

DAVID PORTER.

With every disposition to pay the strictest attention to all the rights of neutrality, and the laws of the U. States it ought not to be expected of me to sacrifice any of my rights as a belligerent. What they do not prohibit my doing, I have a right to do, and the right is stronger when the permission is expressed in the law itself, and I shall exercise it if I find it to the interest of the Republic of Mexico to do so. What the laws prohibit I shall not attempt.—It is not asserted that I have done anything illegal in explaining the laws according to my understanding of them, if I have, let me be punished, according to the laws I have violated. Nor is it denied that I have given a proper construction to them; wherein then lies the offence. By sacrificing my rights as a belligerent, and giving up all the advantages which the laws allow to me, who is to be benefited? and by availing myself of them who is to be injured? not the U. States, surely, but Spain, and it will hardly be contended that she has any claims on my forbearance, or that I am bound from courtesy, to sacrifice the interests of Mexico to the benefit of her enemy.—What the laws entitled me to do: it entitles me to do: thus far we are on an equality, and it will be no cause of complaint on the part of the Government of Mexico whenever Spain thinks proper to exercise her privileges.

I beg leave to assure the District Attorney, and all other United States officers, that in claiming all the privileges that the laws entitle me to; I have no desire to oppose myself to their authority; my desire is to fulfil all the duties of my obligation to Mexico, and what I have done, and intend to do, I am decidedly of opinion is neither against the laws of the country the policy of the government, nor public opinion. Were it against the laws of the United States this would not have been the first time they had been carried into execution since the passing of the act of 1818. Were it against the policy of the Government of the U. States, to aid other nations who are now struggling for freedom, Congress would not have appropriated money to purchase one Greek ship, to enable the Greek Deputies to fit out another; nor would the government have permitted a United States naval officer to take the frigate Hellas to Greece, neither would it have permitted the building, equipping and

manning publicly of so many vessels of war for the Republican Government of South America. Were it against public opinion the United States officers would not stand condemned by every one with whom I have conversed on the subject, for their severity in this instance, nor would they (judging from the spirit in which they commenced it,) have desisted from the prosecution if they had believed that public opinion and the laws would have justified them in continuing it. What reasons have they for their apparent cruelty to those poor men who were ignorant of the laws even if they had violated them, and who it is evident had no intention of doing so?—and wherein consists my offence for explaining and pointing out to them their rights: that they might no longer be liable to involve themselves in difficulties and induce the officers of the U. States (no doubt from a sense of duty) to arrest and imprison them?

DAVID PORTER.

A handbill has been put in circulation in this city, under the sanction of a name of some distinction, especially with seamen; which to prevent erroneous and dangerous impressions on the inconsiderate (that might be strengthened by silence in the public prosecutor,) I deem it my duty briefly to notice.

It is well known that a Mexican brig of war has for some weeks been lying off the Balize, and for the most part at anchor, within our waters.—For this indulgence she has an undoubted claim on our hospitality, as a neutral nation, whether, for repair of damages of war, or whether, for a supply of provisions, or refreshment of her crew. But these permitted objects mark the limits of this indulgence. And however the cause for which they are at war may entitle them to our sympathies (and there is no American who does not feel and confess them) still as long as this nation remains within the pale of neutrality, this neutral port can, under no pretext be converted directly or indirectly, into a recruiting station, for augmenting the force of their warlike bands.

Certain irregularities of this description, imputed to persons resident within this city, have already given rise to prosecutions against them for an attempted breach of the neutrality of their country, and for which, in due time, they will be called to answer at its bar.

The reputed framer of the handbill in question, apparently alluding to these irregularities, and ascribing them to an ignorance of the laws, as to what is and is not permitted to be done; and undertaking to distinguish in this respect the relative rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents, publicly invites, not merely Mexican seamen, but all foreigners indiscriminately within our jurisdiction, to array themselves under his popular standard against a nation with which we are at peace, and towards which our neutrality is guaranteed by a treaty, and guarded by municipal enactments.

For this erroneous gloss upon the laws, not to speak of invitation also to citizens, and of the general aspect of such a paper in a neutral port, and for the sake of those who might otherwise heedlessly encounter the penalties of the law, I reluctantly resort to this public notice;—and will take leave to remind them, that like the allegiance due from citizens, a temporary allegiance is due also from foreigners residing at all under the protection and authority of our laws, except only so far as they are released from the obligation of it by the laws themselves. The laws have so far relaxed that obligation in favor of certain foreigners as to permit "any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, or colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival in the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, pow-

er, state, colony, district, or people."* But this is the extent to which foreigners within our jurisdictional limits are free from the obligation of neutrality.—If beyond this exception, any foreigner venture, where citizens are forbidden to be concerned within our jurisdiction, either in fitting out and arming or augmenting the force of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, to cruise at sea against a nation at peace with us, "or to enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

That no mistake may exist on this subject, I refer to the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of the act of Congress, of the 20th April, 1818; "In addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," (vol. 6, p. 320, c. 370, Ingersoll's Abridg. 501) from which I have cited, and which are exact transcripts of the corresponding sections of the act of Congress of June 5, 1794, (vol. 2, p. 426) except the addition of the words "colony, district, or people," and which have never since ceased to be in force.

J. W. SMITH.

United States Dist. Atty.

New-Orleans, Aug. 18, 1827.

*The import of these words if they ever could be reasonably doubted, has been long since settled, by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, restraining the liberty of shipment to seamen of the country to which the armed vessels belong—[Spanish ship Alenia, IX. Canby, 366—Sch. Estrella IV. Wheaton, 305.]

Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Thomas Dicks, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York at a late hour on Thursday evening, London and Liverpool papers have been received to the 18th of August.

New Ministry.—Viscount Godolphin was presented to the King on the 17th, and kissed hands on being appointed 1st Lord of the Treasury. Mr. J. C. Herries was presented as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Charles Wynn is President of the Board of Control. The Marquis of Lansdowne is Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Duke of Portland was said to be declared Lord President of the Council.

At the same court (on the 17th Aug.) Lord Wm. Bentinck, was appointed Governor General of India, in the room of Lord Amherst, and with Mr. Herries was sworn in as Privy Counsellor of the King; Capt. Conroy Secretary of the Dutchess of Kent, was also presented to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and received the order of Knighthood.

Parliament was further prorogued from the 21st August to the 23d of Oct. Consols closed on the 17th at 88 7/8.

The Morning Herald of the 17th contains Brussels dates to the 12th; a British Cabinet Minister from Constantinople, had passed through on his way to London. The same paper states, that the late Mr. Canning's case does not reflect any high degree of credit on the boasted state of medical skill and science in England.—[*Daily Advertiser.*]

It was supposed that Count Capo d'Istria, whom we announced as having quitted the Russian service, and entered that of Greece, and arrived in London, was the bearer of important communications from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, relative to its wishes and intentions respecting Greece.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Peterburg letters of the 21st July contained the rumors of an early peace between Persia and Russia. Extensive preparations are making by the latter power to carry on the war vigorously.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Cotton.—This article meets with very little inquiry, and the prices of East India have declined 1-8d, owing to the company having increased the quantity declared for sale on the 24th inst. to 700 bags.

Extract of a letter from Havre dated 16th August.

Our Cotton market has remained very steady, but we do not notice any further rise since our last. The sales amounted about 7000 bales, the arrivals to 6000, and our present stock, is about 64,000 bales.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1827.

Appointment of Comptroller.—The Governor and Council of State, on Tuesday, 4th inst. elected John L. Henderson, Esq. of Salisbury, Comptroller of the Public Accounts of this State; to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Col. Jos. Hawkins—there were seventeen applicants for the appointment.

A letter from a gentleman in London dated, Aug. 11, says: "Just before the illness and death of Mr. Canning, there were indications of an accommodation of the differences between the United States and this country, on commercial affairs. The prejudices of Mr. C. against our Minister had subsided in a good degree, and we have been assured that the dinner given to Mr. G. at Chiswick on the 20th ult. was intended as a mark of reconciliation."—[*Boston Centinel*.]

St. Domingo Claims.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Journal has seen letters from Paris of the 30th July, stating that the Haytian government is deficient in paying the sums they have engaged to pay to the French government; that no progress is yet made in adjusting the St. Domingo claims, and that unless Boyer adopts a more enlightened and liberal policy towards other nations, there is no prospect of his ability to meet his engagements with France.

Newbold has been received into the Penitentiary here. We understand that he says he had no hand in counterfeiting the bank notes; that when the gang of counterfeiters were apprehended in Philadelphia they requested him to receive and take care of their trunk for them; that he did so. He found it to contain their plates, &c. and more than \$100,000 in spurious notes; he helped himself to 7 or 8 thousand dollars, and concealed the trunk where it will never be found without his agency.—[*Richmond Enq.*]

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated September 19.

A meeting of the Visitors of William and Mary College, was held on this evening, (nine present.) The Rev. ADAM EMERY, of Wilmington, North Carolina, was appointed the President of the College. Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. This gentleman was formerly Chaplain at West Point, and Professor of History, Geography and Ethics in that institution. He is an Episcopalian Clergyman, and spoken very favorably of as a man of high character, conciliating disposition, great piety, and general scientific acquirements.—[*Compiler*.]

It is said from Nashville, that General Eaton is to furnish forthwith a statement of what passed between him and Mr. Buchanan, in relation to Mr. B.'s visit to General Jackson; that letters are to be produced, conversations to be attested, &c. on the same subject.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

Naval.

We understand that Capt. John Downes is appointed to the command of the Delaware ship of the line now fitting out at the Gosport Navy Yard for the Mediterranean, and Lieut. JAMES RAMAGE, First Lieutenant. The Delaware will bear the broad pennant of Commodore CRANE, on her arrival at her station.

During the last week the masts and bowsprit of the Delaware have been taken in;—feeling some curiosity to know the time necessary for taking in and stepping such ponderous spars, we have made the enquiry, and understand, that after transporting them to the launching slip and floating them thence to the shears, the time employed in raising and stepping was as follows:

	h.	m.
Bowsprit - - - - -	1	16
Fore-Mast - - - - -		50
Main-Mast - - - - -	1	15
Mizzen-Mast - - - - -		40
	4	01

We further learn that not the slightest accident occurred during the arduous work. The main-mast of the Delaware weighs upwards of 16 tons.

The principal labor having thus been overcome, we presume from the alacrity manifested in all the departments, that the Delaware will soon be ready to make a proud exhibition of naval skill and architecture amongst the combined fleets now collecting in the theatre of her service.

[*Norfolk Herald*.]

Loss of the John S. Spence.—The brig Bunker Hull, capt. Woolsey, arrived at New-York on Monday evening last, in 23 days from Carthage, spoke Sept. 5, in lat. 25, 30, long. 73, brig Cobbesse Conte, Capt. Staples, of Gardner, (Me.) 14 days from Bath bound to Havana, and took from her two out of seven seamen from the wreck of the schr. Eliza, of New-York from that port, bound to

Cuba, which filled with water in the late gale—also two seamen and a passenger of the schr. John S. Spence, from Norfolk for Havana, which capsized in the same gale, carrying away the masts and deck at the same time. The survivors subsisted upon the supercargo,* and steward (who died) for eight days. The C. C. was short of provisions and water. The survivors are much bruised and have been sent to the hospital at the Quarantine, at New-York.

* A respectable merchant of Norfolk, Va.

JOHN STANLY, Esq.—We are highly gratified to learn, by a letter from this gentleman to a friend in this city, that his visit to the Virginia Mineral Springs has resulted in the almost entire restoration of his health. The only difficulty under which he now labors, is the imbecility of his affected side. This, however, is perfectly restored to its natural sensibility, and is rapidly gaining strength. Mr. Stanly is now able, with a little assistance, to walk any distance. He is expected in this place, between the 15th and 20th inst., on his way to his residence at Newbern.

[*Ral. Star*.]

An opinion has been circulated, (says the National Journal) that the death of Mr. Canning may remove some of the impediments which stood in the way of a commercial intercourse between this country and the Colonies of Great Britain. It is generally understood that the disposition of Lord Goderich, the new Premier, is more favorable to the United States than was that of his predecessor, and the suggestion has been thrown out that this would be a favorable moment to press the question upon the consideration of the British government. We have an able and vigilant minister at the Court of St. James; one who, to great experience, and an ample knowledge of the true interest of our country, unites a competent acquaintance with the precise sentiments of the present Administration. We cannot doubt that he will avail himself of every proper occasion to promote the principal objects of his mission; nor can it admit of a question that his instructions direct him to omit no opportunity which offers, to revive the subject, and to press it on the consideration of the English cabinet.

Lord Goderich.—We have been several times inquired of who is the Lord Goderich charged by the King of England with the formation of the new cabinet. It is the Mr. Robinson who was one of Mr. Canning's late cabinet, who stood high in his confidence, and on whom at his late appointment a peerage was conferred. This practice of bestowing titles in monarchical governments of which the consequence is that the individual is afterwards called by another name, sometimes embarrasses even those among us who are thought tolerably conversant in contemporary history. Very well informed men are sometimes sorely puzzled, when an individual with a name of which they never heard before, appears to have started into a sudden notoriety, and after all he is perhaps but an old acquaintance, with a new title. Mr. Canning on being elevated to the station of Prime Minister of England, chose not to accept of a peerage, and he was in the right. The simple name of George Canning was a more illustrious appellation than the proudest title in the realm.

[*N. Y. E. Post*.]

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of ROBERT NIXON, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments. "In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the state. His king will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A friend thou wilt loose in this man."

Advantage of Advertising.—In November last, Mr. Caleb Rolfe, lost a very valuable diamond, (such as is used by glaziers for cutting glass,) and advertised the same in the Journal, offering a reward to the person who should return it. Several months had elapsed and he had given it up for lost, but a short time since a man

from the country called on him to know if he had lost a diamond, and presenting the same to him, related the circumstance of his finding it, and the manner he discovered the name of the owner, several months after he had found it, by purchasing an article at a store in this town done up in a part of a Journal containing Mr Rolfe's advertisement, which was discovered by his children in perusing it, after it was taken from the article purchased.—[*Providence Journal*.]

Latest from Carthage.

We have received information from Carthage to the 16th July. BOLIVAR still remained there, but was expected to proceed for Bogota on the 20th, following. A very serious disturbance had broken out among the partisans of SANTANDER, and BOLIVAR had despatched 2000 cavalry and 2000 infantry, for the purpose of quelling them.

About the time of Bolivar's leaving Laguna, General PAEZ, with 4000 cavalry, marched for Bogota, and took with him arms and accoutrements for a like number of troops, which he expected to raise on his way thither.

The Colombian Navy, among which were the two frigates built at Philadelphia and New York, are laid up and dismantled. The American Sailors who went out in them, are in the greatest distress. The Consul has done every thing in his power to alleviate their sufferings, but his limited means and the high prices of provisions, prevent him from being of any further assistance than merely giving them subsistence.

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.—The schr. Washington, Percival, at Boston from Montevideo, brings advices to the 6th July, from which it is rendered certain that Buenos Ayres government has rejected the Treaty of Peace negotiated by its minister, Mr. Garcia, at the Court of Brazil.—One of the letters from Montevideo states that so great was the public indignation at Buenos Ayres against Garcia, for a greeting to the Treaty, that he was obliged to fly for life.

From Paris papers to the 4th ult. received at Boston by the brig Clematis, Capt. Low, from Havre, the Boston Daily Advertiser makes the following extracts:

A letter dated Syria, June 24, states, that in pursuance of the capitulation of the Acropolis of Athens, 1900 men had been transported with their arms and baggage to the island of Salamis, on board four French and two Austrian vessels. The besieged were entirely destitute of provisions—all their animals had been devoured—nothing remained to them but water. A few hours after the capitulation, Kutay Pacha received information that a reinforcement of 8000 men had arrived within fourteen miles of his camp. He manifested the most lively chagrin, and declared that if the capitulation had not been already concluded, he would not have signed it. Kutay had marched with 8000 men upon Corinth. Col. Fabvier was in command of 1000 men at Megara, where he was erecting some fortifications.—The Turkish fleet had sailed from Constantinople to meet Lord Cochrane, who was in the Gulf of Paras. He had been seen six days before, near St. Angelo, with 23 sail of Greek vessels. Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at Tripolizza, and had given notice to the Greeks that they must provide lodgings for 12,000 men.

The French brig Harlequin, which sailed from Marseilles July 4, Bayonnais, with a cargo of spirits and other articles, was captured off Alicante, by two cruisers under the Turkish flag. The captain seeing a boat well armed coming to board him, abandoned his vessel, and with his crew escaped and landed at Adra. Letters from Tunis announce that the Dey of Algiers was putting his forts, citadel, &c. into the best state of defence, and that it would be impossible to take the place without a force of at least 15,000 men. On the 15th of July the French blockading squadron captured two Algerine boats.

—*—*—

Anecdote.—Where several were in company in this city the other day, one of the company said, that "Jackson was a horse thief." By J—s! (said a warm hearted son of Erin, who was standing by) then we'll put him in the Penitentiary at Washington for four years, and let Adams out."

ITEMS.

A deluge occurred at Chili during the latter part of May, which swept off most of their grist mills, and one thousand five hundred houses at Santiago.

Antarctic Expedition.—It appears that final arrangements have, at length been made by Mr. J. N. Reynolds, for the construction of a vessel especially suited to a polar expedition. The expedition will not sail until early in the coming season.

The Kentucky Congressional Elections have resulted, in the choice of 7 members favorable to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and five in favor of Mr. Adams. But both Houses of the State Legislature, it is said, will contain a considerable majority in favor of the present Administration of the General Government.

Relief for the Greeks.—The brig Jane, captain Proctor, for Napoli di Romania, with provisions, &c. sailed on Thursday last from New-York.

The King of Bavaria, has presented to the Corporation of this city a superb volume containing 50 Lithographic Prints, taken from the Gallery of Paintings in his Palace at Munich, as a mark of respect to the Corporation, who had transmitted to his Majesty one of the books descriptive of the Grand Canal.

[*Men. Adv.*]

A gentleman connected with the Navy Department, in Portsmouth, N. H. says: "I have traced up to the poisonous source of inebriation, every case of mortality which has occurred [among seamen] since I came here, with but one solitary exception."

The provincial government of Greece have passed votes of thanks to the President of the United States, the king of Bavaria, and Mr. Eynard, for the great interest taken by them in the affairs of suffering Greece.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia Album have proposed a salary of \$1500 per annum to Mrs. Hemans, the English poetess, together with a furnished house, rent free, if she will accept the Editorship of their paper.

Increase of Population.—The Annual Report of the American Education Society states that the population of the United States is advancing at the rate of one thousand every day—three hundred and sixty-five thousand a year.

A new carriage has been invented at Paris, which it is exceedingly difficult to overturn. When any one of the wheels meet with an obstacle, it is raised up by itself, and the body of the carriage remains firmly on the three remaining wheels. The inventor (whose name is Van Horst) has obtained a patent for this useful invention.

It is at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know justly to appreciate their value. But there are men who judge of both only by their covering.

Singular Bequest.—An old lady, who died lately in London, left by her will ten guineas to a chemist, near the Haymarket, on condition of his cutting off her head within a certain time of her decease; the old lady having long had a presentiment that she should be buried alive.—The duty was performed and the legacy paid.

A Dandy Robbed.—The lodgings of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eye brows, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which were 3 love letters, written to himself, in his own hand writing.

A Wise Measure.—An intelligent correspondent writes, it were to be wished that every man who dresses extravagantly, or above his station, should be obliged, under a severe penalty, to carry his Tailor's receipt in his pocket.

An Irishman and a Yankee met at a tavern, and there was but one bed for them. On retiring, the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he took: "Then by Jassus," says Pat, "you may take the under side."

Definition of a Drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school says: "A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the alch-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the consoler's trouble, the wo of his wife, the scold of his own shame, a walking swill-tub, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live for ever; and for the other, as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

The best riches is contentment; the worst of poverty, low spirits.

Religion is the best shield, but the worst cloak in the world.

The spectacle of sending a vessel over Niagara Falls was made on the 8th inst. but only partially succeeded. The vessel ran against a rock, about a mile from the edge of the fall, and carried away both her masts. She afterwards rolled about violently in the rapids, and was at length thrown over the Horse Shoe Fall. One of the larger animals, the buffalo, is said to have escaped from her.

He who maliciously profits by the unguarded moments of friendship, is as far from being a villain as the twilight of evening is from night.

Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm, in hopes of fair weather.

Two pedestrian travellers, natives of the north had taken up their quarters for the night at a Highland hotel; one of them next morning complained to his friend that he had a very indolent bed, and asked him how he slept? "Troth man," replied Donald, "nec very weel neither; but I was muckle better off than the bugs, for de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night."

Do not sign any writing which you have not read, or drink any water which you have not seen.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by Alden Moore Esq. Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, to Miss NANCY BARROW, all of Perquimans county.

At Nixonton, on Thursday the 13th inst. Mr. JOHN C. BLANCHARD to Miss PARNASSA BAILEY, daughter of Mr. Robert Bailey, all of this county.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 26.

Bacon—10 a 12 1-2 per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 75.
Do. Apple—37 1-2 a 40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 6 7.
Gunpowder—per keg \$6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—55 a 62 1 2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12 1/2
Cheese—10 a 12 1/2.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. \$6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 60 a 62 1-2.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. \$11 a 11 1/2.
Pork—mess per lb. \$15.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—\$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. \$10.
Bbl. Staves—\$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, \$1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$3 1/2 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina Notes, 4 a 4 1/2 per cent discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 5 per cent discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 4 a 4 1/2 discount.

At New-York, North Carolina 4 3/4 a 5 per cent discount.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

20th, Schr. Mary Ann, Baum, from Charleston, in ballast.

24th, Schr. Convert, Perry, from Charleston, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

14th, Schr. Phoebe S. Williams, Bennett, for New York, with wheat and flaxseed.

19th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, King, for New-York, with wheat and flaxseed.

For Sale or Exchange.



A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a bred mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.

Inquire of the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Sept. 17.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

Friendship.

Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,
Nor grief a dew from stain more clear
Than female friendship's meeting kiss,
Than female friendship's parting tear.
Soft o'er the mountain's purple brow,
Meek twilight draws her shadowy grey;
From tufted wood, and valleys low,
Light's magic colors steal away.
Yet still, amid the spreading gloom,
Resplendent glow the western waves,
That roll o'er Neptune's coral caves,
A zone of light on evening's dome.
On this lone summit let me rest,
And view the forms to fancy dear;
Till on the ocean's darkened breast,
The stars of evening tremble clear.
Though life's gay morn in peace is spent,
No clouds obstruct the way;
Yet, soon death's well-poss'd dart is sent,
And we the debt must pay.
With you my friend, when far away,
Recall those hours you pass'd with me;
And oft at evening as you stray,
Think how I wish myself with thee.

A Fragment.

Imitation of Sirian Poetry.

"Amiable, kind and lovely woman!
Thine to smooth the anxious brow of care,
And give sweet solace to the heart of man,
When wasting grief and disappointment,
The world's wrong or cold neglect,
Disturb his breast and tempt him to despond—
Then solitude gives poor relief;
And all the aid of wealth is vain;
Pleasure but mocks his best affections,
And power and rank are worthless.
Then thy bright smiles are grateful,
As the mild light of morn on a dark world,
And kind attentions chase away
The anxious thoughts which gave such keen distress.
From thy lips flow the words of kindness,
And sympathy beams forth from every look—
Rich is his treasure who such a heart possesses,
True happiness is his without alloy—
No cruel taunts nor harsh reproaches
Rise to vex his solitary hours—
And home is the abode of peace and joy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,
OR THE
BARATARIAN CHIEF.
A TALE.

(CONTINUED.)

The tide was quickly turned, and the deck was on the point of being speedily cleared, when a figure of the most athletic appearance, his face covered with blood from a sabre wound in his head, around which a handkerchief was tightly bound, and his features distorted with rage, sprung from the deck of our first opponent, and sabre in hand, rushed upon Capt. Bowden.

"Curse on our cowardice!" cried he to his followers; "shall two men drive you to the devil?—If you want the whole prize, fight; if not, wait till you are obliged to share it with Lafitte."

The conflict was terrible. As Anson endeavored to parry a blow aimed at Capt. Bowden, the buccannier by a sudden wheel of his sabre severed his shoulder from his body—I was covered with his blood—and, giving a single groan, he fell lifeless at my feet.

"Poor fellow! thou shalt not die unrevenged," I cried, and closed with his murderer. By a violent effort, and before he could save himself from my impetuous attack, I dashed him to the deck and was on the point of transfixing him with my sabre, when my feet which were wet with blood, slipped, and I fell upon my antagonist. He was too much injured by the fall to be able to avail himself of the advantage my accident had given him,—but I was instantly seized by a half dozen of the pirates, and should have been speedily sacrificed had not Capt. Bowden thrown himself among them, and with his death-dealing sabre freed me from their grasp. I was hardly on my feet before the cry, "they are boarding us on the starboard quarter!" was

heard, and I perceived that a fresh band of murderers were already on board.

"If we must die let us sell our lives at as dear a rate as possible," said I to Capt. Bowden; and we rushed upon the gang who were pouring upon the starboard quarter of the Cleopatra. Our swords soon thinned their numbers, but we were weary with slaughter, and there appeared no end to our toils. Four only of our crew were left, and we felt that we must soon sink under the overwhelming force which was pouring upon us from all sides. At this instant a volley of musketry killed every man of our crew, who had hitherto escaped to assist us in stemming the torrent—and Capt. Bowden and myself found ourselves surrounded by wretches, whose yells, oaths and imprecations, made them more resemble demons than human beings. To prevent being placed in a situation where we could not keep our enemies at bay, were treated, or were rather carried by the crowd of assailants to the corner of the vessel where a pile of slain rose around us, and the deck was flooded with gore.

"Fools to throw away your lives in this manner!" shouted a stentorian voice from a person who was seen struggling through the crowds of assailants; "give them the cold lead!" And this order was obeyed by a volley of balls which brought Capt. Bowden to the deck, while the life-blood flowed in torrents from his numerous wounds. "Oh my dear wife and children! Great God, protect them!" was all he could utter before he was a lifeless corpse at my feet.

The man who had given the order, and who from his commanding manner appeared to be the chief of the pirates, had cleared his way through the assailants, and with his drawn sabre now confronted me. I rejoiced to see him; for his strength and the manner in which he wielded his instrument of death, convinced me that if he conquered, my death would not be lingering—and if he fell I should have the satisfaction of freeing the earth of a monster.

The combat was obstinate. I fought with the hopelessness of desperation, and pressed my assailant so closely that he found himself unable to resist the assault, when by an unlucky blow my sabre was snapped in a dozen pieces, and I stood before him unarmed and defenceless. Baring my bosom, I inwardly commended myself to my Maker, and told him to strike; but to my surprise he dropped the point of his weapon, and looking me earnestly in the face, as he wiped the blood from his brow, exclaimed:—"Not when unarmed, brave men honour the brave—you are safe—remember Lafitte!" And I instantly recognized him as the person who had so strongly attracted my attention while on our voyage from New Orleans to the English Turn.

"Who is this that preaches safety?" exclaimed a voice half choked with rage and in tones that made me shudder; "may damnation seize me if he shall not atone with his blood for the murder of my brother!" So saying, he fired a pistol which would have shattered my brains had not Lafitte by an instantaneous and dexterous movement of his sabre thrown the pistol into the air when the assassin was in the act of firing, by which means I was preserved, although I was so near that my face was severely burnt by the discharge.

"Were it not, Laborde," said Lafitte, "that I apprehend the injury on your head has made you raving, this act of rebellion to my authority would be your last—but be careful how you tempt my forbearance too far."

"Cowardly miscreant!" cried Laborde; "you think to rob me of my victim; you should hell, with all its legions, appear arrayed against me, I would be revenged—I will be revenged—this vessel is my prize, this sabre shall keep possession, and this sabre shall revenge my brother."

"Touch but the hair of this man's head to injure him," answered Lafitte in a voice which showed he was accustomed to command, "and your life shall answer for the crime."

"I care not for your threats—I bid defiance to your power; this fellow dies, nor shall heaven or hell prevent," cried Laborde, as he flew

at me with his sabre, but found his progress arrested by the Herculean strength of Lafitte.

"Here," said the latter, calling some of his crew; "take this fellow and secure him in his vessel till he becomes more rational, and his rage has time to cool, or by the powers above he dies!—my authority shall not be trifled with."

He was seized & by main strength dragged towards his ship, struggling and roaring like a mad bull, when by a sudden exertion he freed his arms, plunged a dagger to the heart of one of those who was endeavouring to secure him, and before Lafitte, who was giving some orders about clearing the vessel, was aware of his approach, he received a blow upon his head which dropped him stunned and senseless to the deck. Lafitte's sabre flew from his hand and fell at my feet, and before Laborde could reach me I was ready to receive him as he rushed upon his devoted prey with the fury of a tiger.

"Now, accursed wretch, thou shalt die!"—Lafitte himself cannot save thee!" cried Laborde, his eyes flashing fire, his features distorted with rage, and yelling like a maniac.

His ungovernable rage threw him off his guard, and as he made a desperate plunge at my breast, I parried the blow; his heart received the point of my weapon, and he fell lifeless upon the blood covered deck.—What would have been my fate from the rest of these wretches had not Lafitte at that moment recovered his feet and stilled the commotion which was rising, is unknown.

"Brave followers," said he, "in Laborde you behold the fate of him who dares to disobey my orders;—shun his examples! Let these vessels be taken to Barataria and in them we shall find treasures equal to our utmost expectations, and which shall be equally shared by all."

A shout of approbation, and "Long live Lafitte!" rent the air. The decks were now cleared of the dead, who, as well as the badly wounded, were committed to the waves, and when the setting sun threw his last rays on the topmasts of the Cleopatra, we were in full sail for the island of Barataria, which I found was the rendezvous of the pirates who frequented the Gulf, and of whom Lafitte was the acknowledged chief.

The island of Barataria, at which we arrived on the day after the capture of the Cleopatra, is one of those low sunken islands, or rather clusters of sand bars which are so numerous in the Gulf of Mexico; barely elevated above the reach of the equinoctial tornadoes, and owing to the drought and heat, scarcely habitable for a considerable part of the year.—Here, after a considerable difficulty, from the intricacies of the navigation, or the unskillfulness of the pilot, we found ourselves at anchor, & Lafitte, accompanied by myself, immediately went on shore. A few groves of orange trees—scattering peach trees—and luxuriant vines, were seen, which contrasted strongly with the few miserable huts which formed the establishment of these outlaws of civilization; this congregated mass of refuge from every nation under heaven. Plunder, assassination and murder were here legalized; power formed the only law, and every species of iniquity was here carried to an extent of which no person who had not witnessed a similar den of pollution could form the most distant idea. In this place, which as one of the pirates themselves observed, "was a hell upon earth and well stocked with devils of all ranks and degrees," were to be seen a few women who vied with the men in trampling on all decency and decorum, and whose language and manners were a compound of all the villainy, profanity and obscenity which could be collected from the wretches with whom they associated. If my first impressions were unfavorable, subsequent observation did nothing towards removing them. The crews of the piratical vessels when landed, and a division had been made of the plunder, commenced a scene of intoxication, gambling, quarrelling, and murder, which still chilled my blood to remember, and which the sabre of Lafitte was sometimes required to subdue. He alone seemed to possess any command over his passions, and his voice was never heard among them in vain; while he shared the danger equally with the meanest sailor, whatever plunder

was acquired was divided among them with the most scrupulous exactness, and his influence over them great and their confidence in him unbounded.

Nearly three weeks passed away, and although I never suffered any contumely insults from the pirates, and Lafitte always treated me in the most respectful manner, frequently requesting me to give myself no uneasiness, as whatever loss in property I might have sustained on board the Cleopatra, I should receive an ample compensation, still I felt my situation irksome in the extreme.—My anxiety was observed by Lafitte.

"I see," said he, "you are anxious to leave us; I do not wish to detain you, for such company cannot be agreeable. Be patient a few days longer and I will enable you to depart in safety; would to heaven that I could accompany you!"

"And why can you not?" I answered, "why should you hesitate? Such a life as this—one unvarying round of danger, fatigue and crime, surely can possess no charms to a man, whose every action proves that he was born to a nobler, a better fate!"

"How," said he, "can the notorious Lafitte, the chief of pirates, the commander of outlaws, the companion of murderers, the man whose very name carries terror from Carthage to Havana, mix with the society of civilized men! Would the laws be silent? Would not the sword of justice leap from its scabbard at the very mention of my name? And these men, these pestiferous humours in the body politic; is there not quite as much hope that justice will be done to them when collected in one mass, as when scattered abroad to pollute the fountains of society and spread their poisonous influence thro' the streams of social compact and order. As to this mode of living, it is the danger alone that furnishes its only charm—it is not for the sake of wealth; it is not for the bad eminence of being a sovereign among pirates; but it is because, when once unfortunate circumstances have made a man an outlaw, it is difficult to obtain admission into the pale of society; it is because I would willingly set my life on the hazard of a shot to free myself from the misfortunes which have followed close upon my heels ever since I had an existence, that you find me a pirate—a native of Barataria."

(To be continued.)

The Past.

"I cannot but remember such things were, and were most dear to me."

It is not from the promised joys of the future, that we derive our happiness—Anticipation may rob them in her gaudiest colors, and array them in her brightest smiles, yet disappointment will cast her clouds over them, and their bright hues will fade away like the tints of the rainbow before the shadows of evening.—Neither can we enjoy the present—the moment of enjoyment is a sensual gratification. We must turn to the past! It is a kindly Providence, that, while it seems to bear us swiftly over the ocean of life, wafts us unconsciously back by a reflux tide to the scenes of other days whose

Distance lends enchantment to the view! If those scenes have been innocent, they must be happy; every hour adds a new tint, every day a new charm to them; and every year increases their value.—Like objects to the aged eye, as they become more distant, they appear more distinct.—While we approach the winter of age, they flourish in the verdure of spring, and while age blanches our locks, they bloom in eternal youth!

Like objects placed too near the vision, we do not see our enjoyments at the moment they are in our possession—we do not know we have realised, till we have lost them. There is a transport that binds us—there is an ecstasy that deprives us of consciousness. When the enjoyment is torn from our embrace, we awake as from a trance, and when reflection returns, we behold happiness at a distance! It is then that it glances on the dark mirror of the heart.

O! not till time has calmed the ruffled breast, Are these fond dreams of happiness con- Not till the rushing winds forget to rave, Is Heaven's sweet smile reflected on the wave!

There is no enjoyment like that of memory;—there is no felicity, like the recollection of other days, that "come before us with all their deeds." Even those things that were painful to suffer, are pleasing to remember.

The past!—the past!—How fondly do we look back upon it! How gladly do we fly from the shades which doubt

casts upon the future, and the clouds that reality throws around the present, to catch one glimpse of the past—rest the eye on the bright scenes of the pilgrimage, and refresh the soul at the fountain of Recollection! Thus the nighted traveller turns back his glance upon the glimmering taper of the distant cottage; and the shipwrecked mariner bends back his anxious eyes on the last lingering rays of the setting sun.

How bright are the charms of the gone days! how enchanting the images they impress upon the heart. As we approach us recent events seem to be in his grasp—their characters are not faded out, like the traces on the beach, at each returning tide. But the images of other days, become more deeply engraved in the memory;—they seem to grow young, vigorous and vivid, as we grow old, and feeble and infirm.—Happy, happy illusion! to recede us to the decays of age, that we might rest again amidst the enchantments of youth, and more than realize their innocent and their felicity!

How potent do the recollections of the past, like the enchanted herbs of Medea, restore to the autumn of age, the adolescence of youth—rekindle the extinguished flame of feeling—make the feeble heart throb wildly again with the long abandoned thought of its early ambition, and the eye glow with unaccustomed lustre as it calls up the image of its young idiatry!

How dark and cheerless would be the prospect of life, if the light of memory were closed upon the mind; if we could not constantly look back to catch the rays of happiness, which the soul like the diamond has treasured up in the burning of youth, to illumine our pathway in the evening of age!

From the Boston Traveller.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The bird Sarah Louisa, from the Cape de Verdes, which came up from quarantine on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. has three live Ostriches on board. Capt. Abbot procured them with some difficulty from the owner of a caravan of animals. The largest only 8 months old, in a natural posture, is 9 feet high; the others are younger and smaller, but seem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, iron nails, &c. with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach, possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time. The plumage is, at present, rather disordered, as they have plucked each other's feathers on the passage. The bird has but two toes on the foot; the leg, large and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives often tame them; and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed over the deserts of their own native country is far greater than the fleetest Arabian horse.

The celebrated M. M. Noah, Judge and Governor of Israel, now edits a paper in New-York, on the side of the opposition. But in January, 1810, Mr. Noah was the Editor of a truly republican print, called the National Advocate. He then said with perfect truth and justice of Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, what may be now said of him as President, with equal truth and justice.

"Since Mr. Adams has entered upon his public duties, he has not been diverted from them by any extraneous circumstances, but has proved, by assiduity, perseverance and talents, that he is a most useful, capable and correct officer, & merits fully, THE CONFIDENCE WHICH THE PEOPLE REPOSE IN HIM."

A certain Surgeon Dentist of this city who is not quite a span for Big Dick, was called upon by a person of great maxillary dimensions, for his assistance to dislodge a tooth, which had begun to raise a mutiny among his nerves. The patient being seated on the floor, so as to accommodate his length to that of the doctor, began to open his head, nearly in manner and form of an old fashioned fallback chaise; and the astonished operator, who stood before him, fearing there might be a second edition of Jonah, exclaimed with terror in his countenance "you need not extend your jaws any further, for I intend to stand on the outside while I extract the tooth."

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that the man was never yet found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.